[illegible] Surprise in Hometown

AUG [illegible] 1976

[illegible]OOTEN
[illegible] Times

[illegible] Pa. — No[illegible] Senator Richard S. [illegible] birthplace [illegible] to hear that [illegible] to serve as [illegible]'s running [illegible] California [illegible] the Republi[illegible] nomination.

[illegible]yd, a local busi[illegible] thought that the [illegible] was [illegible], a college presi[illegible] it "a bit curi[illegible] Robert J. McCrack[illegible] publisher of the daily [illegible] here, wondered if [illegible] Mr. Reagan "had [illegible] mind."

[illegible] none of these people were surprised by [illegible] Senator's decision two [illegible] some [illegible] liberal positions and align himself [illegible] making was at [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senator [illegible] his philosophical [illegible] as an effort to adjust [illegible] an ever-changing constituency: first, that of a conservative district here on the banks of the Schuylkill [illegible] with his election to the Senate in 1966, the more moderate constituency of the State of Pennsylvania.

Now, as a potential Vice-Presidential candidate, he has decided that he should once again move to the right, a direction he believes the country is taking.

Whether or not he and Mr. Reagan become the Republican nominees, it seems clear that neither of them has helped himself in this little industrial town on the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Those who were drawn to the Californian were offended by his willingness to accept a man with liberal [illegible] who were drawn to Mr. Schweiker were offended by his liaison with Mr. Reagan.

But nobody was surprised. In fact, there are quite a few people in [illegible] who are laughing.

"Mr. Schweiker's liberal [illegible] [illegible] Reagan [illegible]

"It all [illegible]

"On wh[illegible]

"On [illegible]

[illegible]

The joke is [illegible] at the American [illegible] and the Knights [illegible] halls, gathering [illegible] the blue-collar [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Schweiker [illegible] campaign [illegible]

He was [illegible] man, they said [illegible] ing, apparently [illegible] his father's success [illegible] manufacturer and motivated by enormous ambition.

He won that election by defeating the incumbent Republican Representative — John A. [illegible] Jr. — in his party's primary. He won, Mr. Boyd said, because he "got to the right" of his opponent.

"You'd have thought he was Robert Taft," he said. "I liked him, liked him a lot."

[illegible] Like [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Schweiker [illegible] years.

"The movers and shakers [illegible]" said a local [illegible] the [illegible] and they feel [illegible] They [illegible] though their hearts have [illegible]

[illegible] his choice for [illegible] somebody [illegible]" he said. [illegible] I'm [illegible] Ford."

[illegible] the president of [illegible] College, a small [illegible] school near here, said that the Senator had been of great assistance to his institution, "but my objection to him is that he [illegible] votes before the [illegible]

"I prefer someone who [illegible] of his [illegible] not [illegible]," he said.

Mr. Boyd delivered his final word on the subject. "It's hard to say which one I disrespect more," he said. "[illegible] a fool. Schweiker's an opportunist, but they're both [illegible] so I'm not surprised."

Schweiker Tied to GSA Hiring Unit

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) was a top congressional participant in a Nixon-era program set up to help find government jobs for friends of the White House and members of Congress, government documents show.

Schweiker has been named by former Gov. Ronald Reagan as his vice presidential running mate should Reagan win the Republican presidential nomination at the GOP's national convention in Kansas City this week.

The documents, originally made public during congressional investigations and in response to a Freedom of Information Act suit in 1973 and 1974, show that during the Nixon administration a special hiring unit was set up in the General Services Administration, the government's housekeeping agency.

Civil Service Commission investigators found the purpose of the unit was to assure "that timely and responsive action would be taken on referrals received from members of Congress and administration officials."

Records of the special unit show that it received 134 referrals of job applicants from Schweiker, more than from any other member of Congress. Only the Nixon White House personnel office had more. It submitted more than 300 names.

Making job referrals for career posts is not in itself illegal. The burden of fairness and resisting political pressure is placed on the federal agencies themselves.

The person with day-to-day responsibility for the special referral unit during the Nixon era was Don[illegible] LeMay who, the records show, was himself referred to the General Services Administration by Schweiker.

Of those Schweiker referred to GSA, investigators found that at least 17 were offered positions, and some of those apparently were given some special treatment in the hiring process. It is not clear from the documents whether the Pennsylvania senator was aware of the special attention his referrals received.

Schweiker part of Nixon 'job' program

F Post 8/16/76

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., was a top congressional participant in a Nixon-era program set up to help find government jobs for friends of the White House and members of Congress, government documents show.

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The Civil Service Commission sought to fire LeMay for making and directing others to make "exceptional efforts to aid specially referred individuals obtain employment with GSA." A later settlement resulted in LeMay accepting a 60day suspension without pay and agreeing to assist the commission in its investigation of the political hiring practices.

Most jobs in the federal bureaucracy are career appointments, and the law requires that they be filled on the basis of merit and not because of a person's

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Schweiker

(Continued From Page One)

political affiliation or friendship with persons in high places.

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During the Nixon years, the GSA was run by two Pennsylvanians, Robert L. Kunzig, who resigned when Nixon named him a judge in the U.S. Court of Claims, and Arthur F. Sampson, who succeeded Kunzig in 1972.

President Ford replaced Sampson with Jack Eckerd, a Florida Republican.

Eckerd's name showed up last week on a list Jimmy Carter's campaign aides put together to show, they said, that President Ford used presidential appointments as "a dumping ground for unsuccessful candidates."